tive; strong batteries are being established to play on the liuming works.

the Russian works.

The Sound Dues Question.

(From the London Mercan ile Gazette, Dec. 25.)

A morning cotemporary announces that it has the best sutherity for stating that the Conference on the Sound dues at Copenhagen has been suspended, Prussia and Russia baving agreed to allow the question to drop for the present; whilst another contemporary states that M. Tengoborski, the Russian Councilior of State, assisted by the Director-General of the Swedish Custums, is engaged in drawing up a proposition relative to these dues which will be more accept able to the different Powers interested than the system already proposed of an indemnity, and which will be shortly submitted to all the Powers for approval.

and which will be shortly submitted to all the Powers for approval.

[From a Copenhagen Letter, Dec. 10.]

The much talked of Sound Dues Congress has proved a decided failure. Sweden is the only state that has sent a commissioner, in the person of M. Gyldeostolpe, the director of the Custom House department. Most of the German States have declined naving anything to do with it, especially Hanover and Oldenburg, whilst Mecklenburg has declined it has no objection to the continuation of the Sound dues to be levied as hitherto. This has excited some surprise, as the present Prime Minister of that Grand Duchy, Baron Von Bulow, was some time agosent on a special mission to Copenhagen for the express purpose of negotiating with Denmars for the abolition of the Sound dues. The probable reason for this change in the views of the cabinet of Schwerio is attributed to the fears entertained that the free passage of ships to the Baltic may seriously interfere with Meckleuburg's share of the Elbe dues.

With report to Russia, Count Newschools beautoid.

lears entertained that the free passage of ships to the Baltic may seriously interfere with Meckleuburg's share of the Elbe dues.

With regard to Russia. Count Nesselrode has told plainly the Danish envoy at St. Petersburg that Russia cannot consent to the proposal for capitalising the Sound dues, as the Minister of Finances would certainly not be able, at present, to raise so much money as would be required to pay Russia's share, and that they consequently prefer to continue to see it enforced. As for England Lord Clarendon has fully explained the policy that the British Cabinet is prepared to follow, and has given Denmark plainly to understand that it she permits the American or any other flag to pass the Seund or the Belts without payment of the customary dues, she must be prepared to expect that his cabinet will require the same advantages for the British flag. It is generally understood that Deumark has concluded a similar treaty to the Swedish one with the Western Powers, and that it will be published in a day or two, as soon as the exchange of the ratifications shall have been effected.

[From a Copenhagen letter, Dec. 16.]

M. Bluhme, director of the tollhouse of the Sound, has been here for some days, to open the conferences relative to the tolls. In addition to M. Tengoberskii, another Russian functionary has arrived to attend the conferences, M. Tunkel, and he is said to have received a special mission. The only country besides Russia which is thus far represented in the conferences is Sweden, and she has sent Baron Gillen Stjerna. We are assured that different terman States, and particularly Hanever, have given notice that they will not cause themselves to be represented in the conferences.

[From the Stock Exchange Gazette of Berlin, of Dec. 26.]

The Danisia government has addressed to several States which it did not at first invite—for example, the free towns of Hamburg and Bremen—a request to send representatives to the conferences. In a new circular which it had issued on the subject, the Danis

Our Relations with England.

is very complicated, and calculated to lead to numerous discussions.

Our Relations with England.

(From the London Mercantile Gazette, Dec. 24.)

The advices received to-day from the United States are silent as to the President's meas go; but we learn that despatches have been received from Mr. Buchanan relating to the conduct of the British Minister at Washington, in which it is amnounced that the English government has declined giving the explanations which have been demanded by the President regarding the alleged violation of the American neutrality laws by British agents. We creat that this statement, although alleged to be "beyind the possibility of cavil," is not correct, and that our giver inment has not been so unwise as to wound the sensibility of the United States, by refusing to grant what they have a right to demand. The British Minister at Washington, as we have said from the first, is accused of having violated the laws of a country in which he was certainly not among that class of derelations for the commission of which a British representative could be held excused. Mr. Crampton, although not publicly impeached, is openly charged with having taken advantage of his post ion at a foreign Currico transgress, and encourage others to violate, the laws of the country in which he is resident. To this charge Mr. Crampton has as yet vouchasfed no answer. The United States government, therefore, reasonably asks for explanation and satisfaction. Mr. Crampton has inhered, by the manner in which he has discharged the important tune loss entrasted to him. secured the esteem of every namber of the Calinat of Washington, and generally of the American people; and when the accusations which the British Minister refused to give? And what reason can possibly induce the British government to decline giving such explanation? Ether Mr. Crampton has transgressed the neutrality laws of the United States or he has not. If he has not, what so easy as two stays and the British government have required explanation of the P

Anxiety in England in Regard to the United

diminisal of Mr. Crampton should close the first scene of a very unpleasant if not a discreditable transaction.

Anxiety in England in Regard to the United States.

[From the London Chronicle, Dec. 25.]

The latest intelligence from the United states presents a mass of political inconsistencies so assemalous, and yet so dangerous to the general welfare, as to have been regarded with dismay even by the most fanstical shimrers of republican institutions. If we comment upon these electivants are consistent or over the American people, but to point out the dangers which attend the action of purely democratic principles and powers when not subjected to wholesome constitutional checks. Our own system, however complete in theory, is not so perfect in practice that we can afford to disregard the warnings of experience, when our selves menaced with an irresponsible press and an increasing disrespect for all constituted authority.

Some time has now classed since the session of the American Congress opened. The political affairs of the country, both as regards home matters and its relations with foreign nations, had then assumed a very serious aspect. The President had prepared his annual message, which report states to have been unusually elaborate, while dealing with topics of the utmost magnitude, and of vital interest to the futures of the States. All the annual statements from the chiefs of public departments had been prepared, and as in America these reismes have a more direct bearing than here upon commercial and general shirts, they were locked forward to with the great eat anxiety. Yet no message has been cellvered, and no statements have been made. Mail after mail arrives, and brings the same negative intelligence. The whole of the light should be approximately been enacted at Washington. The confusion these prevailed is provided to the factory shown by that body towards the crowth, has always secured us against scenes as disgraceful as those with a solution of the legical constitution mission to sompthe house

duct which is recognized even by the Court of St. Petersburg.

One consolation only there is amidst these evidences of thepe ees disorganization—of n mainal union neutralized by democratic violence—and this is found in the fact that the mielligent and "comfortable" portion of the United Stafes community begin to murmur at the mockery of free government presented by the tragi-come farce now being enacted in the Capitol of Washington. Still, the utter perversion of all American notions on the subject may be inferred from the very mild terms in which these presentings are remonstrated against. The advices say that they present "everything to displease," and that they ilcok very much like factiousness and trifling with the interests of the country and the good repute of our institutions." Those "institutions," as by a stretch of language they are called, are worshipped by the Americans with a superstitious reverence; and it is not surprising that even the more clear sighted among them should touch tenderly upon the shortcomings of the object of their idolatry.

Here in England the fanatical admirers of the

American system—those who are laboring hard to degrade our own institutions (which really are entitled to the name) to very nearly the same level-have sense enough to perceive that this unlucky collapse makes very strongly against fiver favorite theory. All henor to them for even confeating that it has a flaw. They seem to think that it can easily be mended. Yet are they not, as minul, somewhat too anguine? They admit that the scenes at Washing ton are annoving—not even without a bouch of the ridie-lous; but they assure us that such embarrassments sill not really stop the progress of the people of the Unified States. We take leave to differ with these optimists of republicanism. Acknowledging that we should be very glad to see the system work well, as solving a number of very difficult problems, we still doubt whether the greater the advance which the Americans make in "progress" the greater will not be the difficulty of managing their most cumbrous and hazardous State machine. Now, and for many long year to come, there is room for expansion. The passions engendered in a crowded community find a wont in enterprise, and political ambition yields to the desire for territorial acquisition and pecuniary gain. But let the States become fully peopled—let even the tendency to the Far West be checked by the greater facilities afforded on the Eastern shores and in the established States, and then we shall see how it will be passible to govern an incongruous mass of States, subject to no moral control such as regulates the European nations, and lindle to be swayed and sgitated, from one end of that Continent to the other, by the fierce strife or fluctuating caprices of democratic passions. Old William Cobbett was not a had judge of American affairs. Much that he prophesied, even on the then limited facts, has already come to pass; and the time is not beyond our ken when we may see accomplished more.

Not in purely domestic matters alone is the intelligence brought by the last mail at once disastrous and digraceful. The s

stopped. Are we in the days of Cortex and Pizarro? It certainly was high time our West India fleet should be reinforced; and, in this instance, a little of the old Palmerstonian vigor will certainly not be misplaced.

Return of the Irish to Ircland—Thest Conduct and Fortune in America.

[From the London Times, Dec. 29.]

A "multitudineous" immigration of Irishmen into Ircland is one of many facts which no man with the least regard to his reputation would have predicted twenty years ago. Nevertheless, it is a fact. The provincial journals are daily announcing the retura of numers to the old country, all with mensy in their pockets. Some of them have even had the precaution to each home orders for guano and seawed in anticipation. So far, of course, it has been with these emgrants a question between moral and physical considerations. Few men, certainly not fathers of families, will leave their native still but from the necessity of subsistence, or, what is equivalent, the mainenance of their rank in society. Numbers, famine and the inextricable entanglements of landel properly reduced it to a matter of self preservation, and there was no choice but to fly to a land, if not of kind hearts, at least of good cheer. Hence that unparalleled migration in which two millions went "with a run" in less than ten years. Now, considering the very little progress we have made ourselves in the course of seven centuries in assimilating the Irish clement—considering that at the end of the seven centuries the relations of the two countries were hardly better than at the first, we ought not to underrate the difficulty of the task thus suddenly thrown upon our transathantic cousins. The Irish carried with them not only their regs, their dirt, their diseases, but, what was more serious, their unrule length of the mining and the results have been disaction on every presence, and all that sets them at war with civilized society. Happily for the Irish, happily for human nature, there were good men in the Union between the sundlers and p

harmless legends, unless, indeed, the commixture of American blood and republican ideas converts the grandsons of the original immigrant into sober, calculating citizens. Nothing, indeed, is so remarkable as the rapid assimilation of English, Irlah, Scotch, German, and even French nationalities, not to speak of some half dozen lesser distinctions of race, in the average American type. It might have been expected that the fact of this continual fusion would have led the citizens of the Usion to assume it as a political condition, to reckon upon it, to promote it, to remove all obstacles, and to hall as second only to those who signed the declaration of American independence any one who should devote himself to the task of consiliating and harmonizing the heterogeneous mass of immigration. There are men who do this great work. There are others who do their best to hinder it. Thanks to the efforts of this latter class, the Irlah immigrant finds, if not actual persecution, at less the treatment of aliens and intruders. He is confronted by cold looks, by invidious rules, by factious demogratations, and everything short of law and worse than law. No doubt this, as far as it goes, drives the Celt back to his old country. He will not make his home where he does not find himself at home. This unkindly rebuil has already sent back many; it has discouraged still more from ever leaving Irelanc; it may ultiwately stop the immigration altogether, and produce the most serious results on the social and commercial condition of the States. The working classes are there kept in a certain degree of submission, if not subordination, by the continual influx of immigrant labor. When that influx ceases the working man will soon feel himself better able to make his own terms, and the contest of labor and capital will probably assume a character injurious to trale, if not cangerous to orcer. It is the very fact of the immigration keeping down the pretensions of labor that chiefly in-pires the movement against it.

Ireland, there is not

please. Thus it appears that these colleges will serve for the States as well as for Ireland, and will be a link between the two countries.

[From the Dublin Evening Mail of Dec. 26.]

The exodus is coming back. Vast numbers of our no-madic tribes, to whom we thought Old Ireland had bidden a final adisp, are dropping homewards, and asking about "the cabin door close by the wild wood," with a strong feeling of the immortality of tenant right. Politicians may be disposed to regard this as the advance guard of the projected invasion; but, if they are connected in any way with the promoters of that scheme, we should say that they belonged to the commissariat, for they come unarmed. No revolvers, no bowie knives, no pitchforks, no rothing. But they bring dollars; and, like the Earl of Richmond, go at once "into the bowels of the land;" their first inquiries being about potato-soil, and the probability of obtaining masure for the next year's crop. Some are even so provident as to have written over from the States to bespeak seawed and guano, to be deposited against the time of their arrival in the locality where they purpose to commence operations. The most probable solution therefore of this turn of the tide is, that the soundness of last year's potato crop has revived a tatth in the old soil, and that these poor people are coming back in a full belief in the restitution of things to the status quo.

back in a full belief in the restriction of tange status quo.

The unconcealed dislike of the American citizens for the turbulent and unthrifty habits o the Irish sattlers has also in doubt, had a considerable effect in disgusting the latter with their transatiantic homes. The fact of the multitudinous return of Irish emigrants is true, and not unimportant.

RETURN OF THE IMPRBIAL GENERAL TO PARIS-RETURN OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL TO PARIS—
SPEEDE OF THE EMPEROB.
At 12 o'clock the troops who have been quartered
for some days past in the environs o Paris were
reassed in the Place de la Bastille, where their arrival was halled by the most esthusiastic acclamations.
Nothing could prevent the crowds from approaching
those weather-beaten warriors and young and old

gazed with the same interest on those worn uniforms, the flags torn to ribbons, the engles here want there perforated with thusian bullets. Each one detailed to his neighbor the atory of the part the sattaliental had taken in the campaign of the Crimea, and dwelt on the dangers they had braved, the privations they had suffered, and the glory they had won. At once the crums best to arms, and the distent shout announced the approach of the Emperor, and in a few minutes his Mejesty, preceded by the guides, and followed by his brilliant staff and no less brilliant escort, entered the square in which the Pillar of July stands. He was received at the Bastille by Marshal Magnan; and the expeditionary troops, having placed their kepts on the points of their bayonets, cheeved him with deafening cries of "trice PEmpercur?" In which they were jouned by the immense multitude which covered the Place de la Bastille and the adjoining Boulevard. The Emperor slowly rode before the ribes of the troops, returning to the centre, near the Pillar of July, 1830, and, the officers having drawn up around him, his Majesty delivered in a firm and strong voice the following address to the troops;—

Soudiers—I have come to meet you as in other times the Boman Senate went to the gate of Rome to meet her victorious legions. I have come to tell you that you have deserved well of your country.

My encotion is great, for with the happiness I feel at again seeing you, are mingled painful regrets for those who are no more, and deep sorrow that I could not myself lead you on to battle.

Soldiers of the Guard and soldiers of the Line, I bid you wel-crome.

You all represent that army of the East, whose courage and whore perseverance lave in the regrets for those who are no more, and deep sorrow that I could not myself lead you on to battle.

Soiders of the Guard and soldiers of the Line, I bid you welcome.

You all represent that army of the East, whose courage and whore perseverance have invested with new lustre our eagles, and won for France the rank which is her due.

The country alive to all that is accomplished in the Bast, receives you with all the greater pride that she estimates your efforts by the obstinate resistance of the enemy.

I have recalled you, though the war be not terminated, because it is only just to relieve in their turn the regiments that have suffered most. Each will thus be able to take his share in glory, and the country which maintains 600,000 soldiers has an interest in maintaining in France a rumerous and experienced army ready to march wheresoever necessity may require. Preserve, then, exercilly the habits of war, and fertify yourselves in the experience you have already acquired.

Hold yourselves in readiness to respond if need be, to my appeal; but yet on this day forget the hardships of the so dier's life, return thanks to God for having appared you, and march proudly in the midst of your brethren in arms and your fellow-citizens, whose acciamations await you.

India and China. We have received the following telegraphic despatch

vember.
On the 7th November there was a collision between the Hindoos and Mahomedans at Oude, in which 500 persons were slain. The Hindoos were victorious. The Mahomedan leader was killed. Herat has been taken by the Persians.

Lord Dalhousie returned to Calcutta on the 20th of Nevember. The export of saltpetre is prohibited from India, except to English ports. The markets in India are depressed, and money scarce. Freights to England have advanced. Exchange at Bombay, 2s. 13sd; at Calcutta, 2s. The mission have returned from Ava. No treaty was signed. Many pirates have been destroyed on the coast of China.

coast of China.

At Canton tranquility prevails, but 300 persons are decapitated weekly. Trade in China was dull, without an early prospect of change. Exchange at Canton, 4s. 10d: at Shanguai, 6s. 7½d. The Pasha of Egypt has rescinded the prohibition on the exportation of wheat and Indian cern.

The Latest Despatches.

Makeninks, bec. 27, 1855.

We have intelligence from Constantinople to the 17th. The Crimean submarine telegraph is broken. The journals state that it will be difficult and take long to restablish it. Storms continue. Four merchant vessels have been thrown on the Crimean coast.

No intelligence has as yet been received of the steamer Junius. The victims shipwrecked at the mouth of the Danube are feared to be at the least three hunired, although the Austrian packet saved a great number.

General Williams and the prisoners of Kars have been sent to Teffis. Colonel Schwartzenburg had succeeded in reaching Erzeroum. The journals announce that the Russians found at Kars 3,000 wounded and 250 caanon. M. de Procesh had arrived at Constantinople. The Conferences on the Principalities will soon open. A now of Lord Stratford proposes the reuning of Wallachia and Moldavia, with an elected hereditary Prince. There would be a national army, and the tribure would no longer be paid to Turkey.

DRESDEN, Dec. 27, 1855.

Baren Seebach, Saxon Minister in Paris, and son-in-law

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DRESDEN, Dec. 27, 1855.

Barch Seebach, Saxon Minister in Paris, and son-in-law of M. de Nesselrode, who is about to proceed to St. Petersburg, is to throw some light on the state of affairs, and recommend moderation to the Russian Government, which regards the neutralization of the Black Sea differently from the Western Powers.

Vienna, Dec. 30, 1855.

The day before yesterday Count Buol communicated the terms of peace to Prince Gortschakoff. They are those mentioned in the Times of the 12th of December. By the cession of so much of the Territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube, is meant the cession of that part of Bessarabia which lies between the fortress of Chotya on the north, the Salt Lake Sasyk on the south, and the Pruth on the west. Three weeks from the day of delivery is the time allowed for consideration. The foregoing is authentic.

time allowed for consideration. The foregoing is authentic.

Financial and Commercial Affairs.

[From the London Times, Dec. 31.]

Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the Bank returns, the English funds opened this morning at a recovery of an eighth from yesterday's prices, and ultimately closed with considerable firmness at a further slight advance. Consols were first quoted 83% to \(\frac{1}{2} \) and they left off at 83% to \(\frac{1}{2} \).

A diminution of the demand for money in the stock exchange, tegether with the satisfactory character of the found of Trade returns and the Australian advices, were among the causes that led to an increase of confidence. Fank stock closed at 255 to 206; reduced, 88% to \(\frac{1}{2} \); New three per cents, 88% to 30; long annulties, 39.16; annulties, 1885, 10 5-16; exchequer bonds, 97% to \(\frac{1}{2} \); and India bonds and exchequer bills, 8s to 4s. discount. Foreign securities heve exhibited little alteration, the amount of business having been limited. In Turkish Six per Cents the transactions were at 83% and \(\frac{1}{2} \), and the final quotation was 83% to \(\frac{1}{2} \). The Guaranteed Four per Cent Scrip was dealt in at \(3 \), and it left off at 33, to 2% discount. The other operations comprised—Mexican for account, 20; butch Four per Cent Certificates, 94%, and 95 for money, and 93% for the account.

A holiday was observed in the Paris Bourse to day to welcome back the imperial Guard.

Nothing has yet been decided with respect to the English of France.

Mercantile advices from St. Petersburg of the 18th inst., centain the significant announcement that the Bank of France.

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A circular has been issued this afternoon by Messra Carter & Co., the shipowners, who suspend

Carter & Co., the shipowners, who suspended a year ago under very honorable chrountances, announcing a payment in full to all their creditors, with 5 per cent interest, on the 5th of January mext. Their liabilities amountedgto £36,000.

WHIGHT, JUNIOR AND CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LAVERPOOR, Dec. 28, 1855.

Our last circular advices were dated 21st mst., and forwarded per Canada. At this season of the year business matters do not usually assume any great amount of activity, and the present forms no exception to the general rule. Political events are void of material interest, and the prospects of peace partake more of sururise than probability. There are, however, a greater number disposed to argue favorably of the impending negotiations, though no reluxation has taken place in the preparations for continuing the war rigoroly the forthcoming campaign. The call for money does not abate, although the bank returns show a rather more favorable statem nt, and the promise of early arrivals of the precious metals are more encouraging. Trade is not active, but is conducted on a stund basis, and more hopeful anticipations are indulged in.

Cotton presents no change; prices are about the same, and the general features of the market remain unaltered Spinners limit their purchases to small lots, expecting an increased choice when the recent import is landed; and the same cause doubtless influences both speculators and exporters. The American advices also tend to deter the latter from extending operations, and induce helders to cifes feely. A complete change in the character of the weather has occurred, and last week's tables will probably exhibit the minimum stock of the season.

To day's market closes with a dull feeling, holders evincing increased eagerness to realize on a more curtailed in quiry. The sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, 500 to speculators and exporters, a prices within the range of quotations.

The total sales of the week (embracing four cays only) amount to 24,100 bales, of which 35,40.

A DENNISTOUR AND CO.'S C

ducers, being well engaged, are firm at the extreme quotations of last week.

The money market is quite unchanged. Discounts are debtainable at \$5.5 to \$5.5.

East to \$5.5.

Core Market.—The market is flat, at a decline in the week of \$4. per 70 lbs. on wheat is, per bbl. on flour, and is, per quarter on Indian corn. Western canal superfine flour. new, per bbl. \$40s. 64. to \$41s. 64. Baltimer and Philadelphia do., \$41s. to \$42s. (bhl do., \$42s. 64. to \$45s. 64.; white United States wheat, per 70 lbs., \$18s. \$90. to \$12s. 24d.; red and mixed do., \$10s. 94. to \$11s. 34; yellow and mixed Indian corn, per \$480 lbs., \$42s. to \$43s.; white do., \$46s. to \$52s.

Ashes.—Only small sales have been effected at \$38s. 6d. to \$9s. 6d. to \$pot, and \$5s. per cwt for pearl. Rosin—Very little doing this week. Spirits of turpentine continues dull at \$30s. 6d, per cwt. Lard—About \$90 tons have brought \$68s. to 70s. per cwt. Olls—Palm cil is flat at £48 to £49 per ton. No change in pale seal or pale rape oil. Rice—Very little doing in East Indian, and nothing in American. Dyswoods have been in limited demand.

nothing in American. Dyewoods have been in limited demand.

BROWN, SHIPLEY AND CO'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOT, Dec. 28, 1855.

We have to report a dull busness in cotton since the departure of the last steamer, with a turn in invorting the steamer. The sales for the week ending last evening are called 24,100 bales, speculators taking 3 850 and exporters 500. To-day the business is called 5,000 bales, the market closing firmly at the following quota done.—Fair Orleans 654d., midding 5 11-16d., ordinary to good ordinary 5d. a 55d.; fair Mobiles 55d., midding 5 9-16d. fair Uplands 55d., midding 5 9-16d. fair Uplands 55d., midding 5 9-16d. fair Uplands 55d., midding 5 5d., inferior 45d. a 4%d. per lo. Total stock in this port, 382,000 bales.—American, 191,000 bales.—Total stock same time last year, 501,000 bales.—American, 246,000 bales.

Trade in Manchester, as usual at this season of the year, is quiet, but prices are steady.

The corn market is very dull, at a decline of 3d. per bushel in wheat, is, per bbl. in flour, and 2e, per quarter in Incian corn, the late heavy arrivals having more than supplied the demand. Western Canal flour, 41s.; Phisdelphia and Baltimore, 42s. 6d.; Ohio, 43s.; Canada, 41s. 6d.; sour, 40s. a 41s. 6d. per bbl.; white wheat, 11s. 8d. a 11s. 10d.; red, 10s. 8d. a 11s. per 70 lbs.; white Indian corn, 48s.; yellow, 43s., and mixed 42s. a 42s. 6d. per Quarter.

Nothing doing in turpentine or rosin.

Nothing doing in turpentine or rosin.

Lyerproof Brazaerurys, Dec. 29.—The returns of sales of British wheat, as per Gardie, for the week ending on the 22d instant, are 108,115 quarters, at 78s. 9d. per quarter; corresponding week 1854, 118,798 quarters, at 72s. 4d. per quarter; ditto 1853, 71,764 quarters, at 70s. per quarter. The arrival of grain and flour since this day se'nnight are large, and embrace 34,700 quarters of wheat, 17,633 barrels and 6,455 sacks of flour, 18,115 quarters of indian corn, and 12,000 quarters of Egyptian beans. Of cats, barley, peas and catmeal, the imports are small. As is usual at this season of the year, the grain trade has been languid, and few transactions are reported. With only a moderate attendance of millers and dealers at our Corn Exchange yesterday, there was a general indisposition towards business. The importers are not pressing sales, but is the small transactions of the day a reduction of about 1d per bushel on red and 2d per bushel on American white wheat from this day se'nnight was submit'ed to. Flour declined is per parrel and sack indian corn declined about 2s per quarter. Oats 1½d per bushel, beans 6d per quarter and oatmeal 1s per load. Burley and peas were unchanged in value. After market hours, several purchases of wheat were made by millers. To day no change has occurred in prices, and there is not much passing in Brunswick street, buyers putting off fresh business until the new year.

The telegraphic advices from China to-day indicate a further movement in the exchanges calculated to keep up the expert of silver from this sice. The rate is stated to have avaracced at Canton from 4s 9½d to 4s 10d, and at Shanghai from 6s 6d to 6s 7½d.

By the accounts from Egypt it appears that the probibilion against the exportation of wheat and Indian corn, which was shortly to have taken effect, has been rescinded. quarter.
Nothing doing in turpentine or rosin.

LAUREPOOL COTTON MARKET.—DEC. 29.—We have to report a moderate demand for cotton to.day, and the sale do not exceed 6,000 bales, 500 for export. Prices without change.

MARKET IMPROVEMENTS—ACTIVITY IN THE GOLD MARKET—COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION PASSING AWAY—ARRIVAL OF LABORERS IN THE COLONY. The royal mail ship Donald McKay arrived to the Mersey afternoon of December 28, with dates from Melbourne, Australia, to the 8d of October.

The Donald McKay had on board 104,000 ounces of geld, of the value of about £416,000, and 260 passengers. The Champion of the Seas, with the English mails of the 5th of July, arrived at Melbourne on the 26th of Sep

ember.
The Defence, and Western Bride, from Liverpool, and the Lord Warristen, from Greenock, had arrived at

the following comments upon the state of the colony of Victoria:

For some months past we have been under the necessity of giving rather a gloomy account of affairs, both commercial and social, in this country. The colonists have passed through a crisis of no ordinary character. Juring part of 1852, and up to the middle of 1854, a sort of macrees possessed both the government and the people. Extravagances and dissipation were the order of the day, and a period of severe pressure in our financial affairs was the natural result. Fortunately, we have passed through this period without any serious calamity, but have earned a great deal of valuable experience, for which we have dearly paid. We firmly believe that we have seen the worst, and that henceforth, for a long time to come, we shall be enabled to transmit accounts of a gradual and solid improvement in the financial and in the industrial condition of the cuony. The month of September has been one of continued prosperity, so far as the yield from the various goldfields is concerned. The amounts sent down by escort are steadily on the increase, and the reports of our own correspondents and of gentlemen who have recently risited the diggings, and whose judgment can be relied on, lead us to believe that this increase will be maintained. The season has been poculiarly haverable to the miner. Water has been abundant, but not in excess, as is generally, the case in the winter months, and the weather has never been so severe as to interrupt the operations. To the opening up of the quarts reefs, the supply from which would appear to be inexhaustible, and the separation of the metal by means of machinery, the present satisfactory state of the escort returns must, however, be chiefly ascribed.

the metal by means of machinery, the present satisfactory state of the escort returns must, however, be chiefly ascribed.

The Melbourne Age says, respecting the diggings:—
The intelligence received from the various diggings during the past few weeks has abundantly confirmed the reports of the prosperous condition of the whole of the gold fields. It would be difficult to select any one locality for special observation, the advices confirming a uniform improvement in the yield. From private communications from Castlemaine we are infermed of widely-extending quartz-crusking operations, and although the miners there are working quietly, and scarcely any reports have appeared of their proceedings, still the success which has been met with entities this district to rank with the foremost of quartz localities. The parties spoken of as the most successful are Cornish miners, who, with a steady persistence which characterizes their class, go quietly on using the old-fashiened stamping mill, which long experience in the old country has shown them to be the safest, the least expensive and the best. A great error has been made by the use of complicated, cumbrous, and expensive machinery; and we have seen parties who have returned to town regreting having on cumbred themselve with all manner of intricate apparatus, which experience has taught them to be perfectly valueless. The great difficulty is in the process of amalience of the protein process of amalience of the control of the operations. From Bendigo the accounts received are more than usually cheering, and the yield of gold is reported to be larger than it was. This is in a great measure to be accounted for in the increased returns from the quartz rees, where many are meeting with considerable results. Rich as this colony is proved to be in alluvial deposits of the precious metal, it is stated by persons engaged in the operation that the quartz rees are even more extensive and rich: and that the greatest yield of gold which has yet been produced will be obtained fro

much attention at present, and a "quartz crushing mania" is by no means an improbable event.

MARKETS.

MEMBURENE, Oct. 30.—The gold market has been inactive during the day, the parcels for shipment by the Donald McKay being made up. Entries were passed at the customs for 33,685 ounces for Liverpool by that vessel, and for two small parcels for China by the Tremeiga and the Amigos.

There has been little or no trade doing to-day, the shipment of the gold with some, and the European correspondence with others, having fully occupied the mercantile mind.

The demand for gold this week for the Donald M'Kay was brisk, and the price rose in consequence. 76s. 3d. and 76s. 6d. were the prices ruling during the latter part of the week.

The quantity of gold sent down by escort this week is fully an average one; and we cannot help expressing our satisfaction at the result as given below on the year and quarter ending this day, as compared with 1854, which, but for the continued trading monopoly of some of the basis here, a result the most beneficial must have accrued from such an extendive produce to the whole mercantile and trading community of this colony.

A considerable move has taken place from Maryborough to Flery Creek, which is the principal point of attraction at present for the migratery digger. At the older fields the produce seems steady, as a glance at the returns given below will show. A very considerable increase in shipments of the predoces metal has taken place this year over that of the corresponding period of last year, also noted below.

COMPARATIVE QUARTERET STATEMENT OF GOLD PRODUCED IN

COMPARATIVE QUARTIEST STATEMENT OF GOLD I	PRODUCED IN
1854. Ounces. July 188_246 August 137,148 September 176,310	1855. Ounces, 166,198 176,742 253,113
Tota 1 501.704	596,058 5 01,704
Increase on the quarter Increase on the year Number of persons arrived. Number that have left.	142 914
Addition this week	1,606 43,015
Personal Intelligence. ARBIVALS. From Liverpool, in the steamship Atlantic—Boward, 8 S Lee, Burdis, Dr Brown, E C Cow.	A Hamel, H

Bowers, Mr and Mrs Rollett, E Lazard, Mr whum B 1911.

B Horesman, Mr Boylei Mr Silmmon, Mr Checks. Capisin V B Horesman, Mr Checks. Capisin W Golden, Mr Cooper, B B Richmond, Mr Kirkpatrick Mr Eleasily, Rev Dr Anderson, Mr Liggins, E Barnes, Dr W Muir, Capisin Warlow, W Barton, Mr Hess, J J Osborn and family, E E Stores, Mr Swanion, G Williamson, R Maguire, E Horeman, Matthew I Talli, T Hill, W H Wakeley, G Good Dan, I Hamilton, W Alexander, Mr Costar, Mr and Mrs Buyson, G B English, Mr Semple, Mr Levasionbere, M McLean, Mrs Edward Bacon, Miss Neilla, H Turner, M. M. Terry.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, Jan. 13—6 P. M.
The stock market opened and closed yesterday quite heavy. All the leading stocks were offered in large quantities, and all the sales were at lower prices. The news from Europe by the Canada is not so favorable as tela-graphic accounts induced us to think. Private letters and full reports of the markets are not at all satisfactory. The full reports of the markets are not at all satisfactory. The money market continues uncomfortably stringent, and there are no indications of immediate relief. Wall street is likely to be tight for a longer period than usual, on account of the outside demand. The heavy importations call for large amounts of money for remittance, and for payment into the Custom House, and this demand will probably continue for some weeks. The banks dare not expand to any extent in view of the probable financial difficulties on the other side of the Atlantic, and will therefore act very cautiously. It is for their in therefore act very cautiously. It is for their in terest to keep down the exportation of specie. They have as much bullion and coin in hand as they want or require; but they desire to keep it in the country, to give a proper basis to our credit sys-tem, and strengthen all our local interests. Twelve millions of dollars in specie is as much as our banks want at any time. If the interior is well supplied with the precious metals, it can always be drawn to any point where it may be required to meet any emergency. We cannot complain of the present position of financial affairs. We see nothing to complain about just now, and the present scarcity of money is calculated to prevent our having anything to complain of for some time hence. We are glad at all times to see these conservative ining and strengthening different departments of industry, and keeping in check all wild and reckless speculation. No lears need be entertained that our progress will be unduly retarded. There is no danger but that we shall under even the most adverse circumstances, go ahead full fast enough. We have no lears of that sort, and therefore look upon the present stringency in the money market, upon the apprehensions entertained relative to the war in Europe, and all those matters inducing contraction, as so many avorable indications, and as gua-rantees that cur prosperity will be more permanent, if it should not extend quite to the desired point.

The total exportation of specie from this port this year A. H. Nicolay's regular semi-weezly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Monday next, the

14th inst., at 12% o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The steamship Atlantic at this port from Liverpool, does not bring very favorable financial intelligence. Quotations for consols show a slight decline, while the bank returns show a great falling off in the amount of bullion on hand. The decrease for the week was more than a million and a half of dollars. Cotton remained unchanged. Breadstuffs were quiet, without change in prices. The demand for money in London continued ac-tive. Peace rumors were abundant, but the public had lost confidence, and preparations for opening the spring campaign with great force, were going on vigorously.

The Entgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-angual dividend of six per cent, payable 1st of February; the Howard Life Insurance Company a semi-

annual dividend of 316 per cent.

The coal tonnage on the Reading Railway, last week, was only 10,019, making a total for the season since the 1st of December, of 118,211 tons, against 147,651 to the same time last year, showing a decline this year of 25,440 tons. Should the extreme cold of the last few days continue a week or longer, the stock in the city yards will be so drained as to simulate the Keading Railroad tinue a week or longer, the stock in the city yards will be so drained at to stimulate the Keading Railroad

Company to a little more energy. The ability of this road to keep Philadelphia all the time supplied with fuel, is a most important consideration.

The ability of this 100 do ... 53 100 do ... 53 is a most important consideration.

The transfer books of the Galena and Chicago Railroad

Company close on the 17th inst., and re-open on the 2d of

February.
The Auditor of the State of Illinois furnishes the folowing figures, showing the amount of indebtedness presented for dividend at the State Treasury on the 1st inst.;

-Equal to thirty-five per cent upon the indebtedness The Kentucky Bank has made a semi-annual dividend of six per cent; the Philadelphia Exchange Company a

semi-annual dividend of two per cent.

The following table exhibits the condition of the Hart-

ford banks on January 1, 1856:— HARTFORD BANKS.
 Circulation
 \$3,919,649 59

 Deposits
 1,776,433 56
 To meet this they have—

Total exportation.

Value of imports—General indse...\$1,814,087

Dry goods....2,438,760

This certainly does not present a very favorable result. or so, would bring about a pretty active renewal of specie shipments. The exports last week were unusually

The following is a comparative statement of the value The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from the commencement of the year to Jan. 11:—

1855. 1856. Increase.

Cotton. \$335.363 \$192,465 \$1.00 1,050 147,739 Totals.....\$969,284 1,513,118 835,521 291.687 Net increase to Jan. 11, 1856...... \$543,834

One of the most important projects ever presented for provement Company. This name hardly denotes the objects of the projectors, for it is in fact a scal company. The company has been formed for working the valuable mines in the province of Chiriqui, in the republic of New Granada, and if the reports made relative to their richness, extent, availability, &c., are true, there is no doubt but that it is one of the most important enterprises of the day. This company has been organized under a per-petual charter, and its proprietary rights embrace the

1st. Improving and constructing a roal across the isthnus, its control and revenue, for sixty-eight years.

2d. Ownership of about twelve hundred thousand s of agricultural and mineral lands.

2d. Ownership of two of the finest harbors and site-

for cities on each side of the isthmus. 4th. Vast coal mines, believed to be inexhaustible, and

producing bituminous and cannel coal of the first quali-ty, at the barbor on the Atlantic side of the isthmus. 5th. Coal, but in less quantity, on the Pacific side of the isthmus.

The political rights are—

1st. Of entire exemption from taxation of any class or kind whatever.

2d. To introduce, free of duty, all articles required for

the improvement or construction of the road, or the sup-ply of the employes of the company.

3d. The introduction of colonists upon the lands.

The proprietary and political rights of the company have been secured by the legislative action of the Pro vince of Chiriqui.

vince of Chiriqui.

The corporate powers and privileges are derived from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, under a charter of great value. Its features are:—1. It is perpetual. 2. Free from all individual liability. 3. Free from taxation. 4. Has all powers for the colonization of lands. 5. For construction o all kinds o roads. 6. For mining. 7. For manufacturing. 8. For leasing or disposing of privileges to mine or manufacture. 9. All other modes of developing their property. 10. Of holding the means of communicating with their possessions by steamers or sailing vessels. 11. Of disposing of the products of the company. 12 Power to acquire additional property. 13. Power to enlarge their capital. 14 To represent the same by shares or bonds. 16. The charter is independent of shares or bonds. 15. The charter is independent of future legislation, a bonus having been paid for it, and no power reserved to alter, amend or repea its pro-

visions.

The company is organized under the following board of directors and officers:—

Dimectors in the Coty of New York.

Cornelius Vanderbilt,
James S. Sandford,
Joseph Foulke,
Nathaniel H. Wolfe,
Wm. Rossell Foster,
Wm. A. Godwin of Philadelphia.

Orpices—Samuel E. Johnson, President; Joseph
Foulke, 1st Vice President; J. Eugene Flandin, 2d Vice
President: Wm. Rossel Foster, Treasurer; J. Lawrence
Worth, Secretary.

When it is considered that the coal formation upon

the lands of the company is so favorably located that the coal can be taken out and delivered on board ships at a lower cost than it can be mined in Pennsylvania, Maryland or Virginia, and that the demand for it upon both sides of the isthmus and in the West Indies is already both sides of the isthmus and in the West Indies is already enormous and rapidly increasing, some idea may be formed of the value of the company's property, independent of the great ultimate value which the sale of the water lots and wharf privileges must give to its cottire capital. This company, having secured all the cost beds of that region, must control the supply. It costs now about seventeen dollars per ton to place coal at Aspinwall or San Juan del Norte. This company can place the supply could be supply as the same an article, equally good for steam purposes, at the same points, at a cost of only six dollars por ton. The steam-ship Crescent City once coaled at Bozas del Toro, the Chiriqui Company's port, from the company's mines. It was found equal to any that steamer had ever used. The coal business of the company must become immediately profitable, independent of all its other immense possessions. The ceal business must pay from the start, for the demand is far beyond its immediate ability to supply, at prices three or four times greater than the cost. The landed property of this company consists of:-

The landed property of this company consists of:—
Frist—An exclusive grant for sixty years to improve
the old provincial road from David to Bocas del Toro,
with full power to impose such tolls as may be considered
to the benfit of the company—this grant carries with it
about 100,000 acres of land, besides all the land requisite
for widening the road, and establishing stations, buildings, and for pasturage. The company under this grant
enjoy full and free immunity from taxation of any class
upon all their property and operations.
Second—A tract of about 40,000 acres of land, and
most extensive and valuable coal mines, in the Canton of
Bocas del Toro; the lands extend for a distance of about
twenty-seven miles on said harber, embracing a splendid
water front, and the site of the future town which mast
necessarily spring up.

water front, and the site of the future town which mast necessarily spring up.

Third—A tract of about one million acres of land on the Golfo Dulce, held in fee, and free from incumbrances—there lands have a front of about thirty miles on the Gulf, and embrace the entire harbor of Golilto; thus securing to the company one of the finest spots in the world as the site of a town on the Pacific. There is a large belt of cocon nut trees on this tract, which will prove of immense value—the possession of two such fine points, and on such harbors, for the establishmeat of towns, must give great value to the company's lands, and be a source of large revenue hereafter.

230 N Y Cen RR ... b3 200 do b60 2334 41 Chi & Rock Is RR 854

EECOND BOARD.

\$500 U States 6's '6'7. 1174' 100 shs Eric RR ... 3514

100 shs Eric RR ... 5134 100 do ... 360 51

100 do ... 360 5134 100 do ... 310 9134

500 do b30 5134 100 do ... 310 9134

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100 do ... 35 5134 150 Had Riv RR ... 38 2834

50 do ... 310 5134 150 Panama RR ... 38 9934

200 do ... 513 50 do ... 330 9934

200 do ... 30 51 700 Clev & TOI RR : 560 7234

200 do ... 530 5134 40 do ... 7134

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200 do ... 530 5134 100 Chic & RIRR ... 560

200 do ... 53 5134 100 N Y Cen RR ... 560 924

200 do ... 53 5134 200 do ... 53 92

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY. Jan. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Sales were small, and prices unchanged.

BREADRUFFS.—Flour—The market was more active, and prices closed with an improvement of 6½c. a 12½ c. per bbl. for common grades of State. The sales embraced about 10,000 a 12,000 bbls., including some parcels for export. At the opening, irregular sales of common State were reported at \$7 .75 a \$1 87—the former probably a forced sale. The market, however, became firmer under an improved demand, and at the close there were no sellers of common State under \$8 and \$8 12½ a \$3 25 for extra ditto. The transactions embraced lots of mixed, fanny and extra Western at \$8 a \$8 62½. Extra Genesee was quiet at \$9 .50a \$11. Southern was in good demand, with sales of 4,000 a 5,000 bbls. at \$8 37½ a \$8 75 for mixed to good brands, and \$8 87½ a \$10 .25 for fancy and extra. Canadian was quiet, with limited sales, at \$8 12 a \$9 .75. Rye flour was in fair request; 500 bbls. were reported at \$5 .75 a \$7 for superfine; common was at \$4 for Jersey, and Brandywine at \$4 .55. Wheat—The market was quiet and transactions confined to small lots of common red Tennessee, at \$1 90, with a parcel of good reported at \$105. The aggregate was estimated at about 2,200 a or 2,300 bushels. Other kinds were nominal, without quotable change in prices. Rye was at about \$1,000 and \$1,31 asked, from store and delivered. Corn—The market was inactive, but holders of prime shipping lots were firm. The transactions were limited to shout \$,000 a \$1,31 asked, from store and delivered. Corn—The market was inactive, but holders of prime shipping lots were firm. Cornox.—The market was more animated and the sales amounted to 2,000 bales. The market was easier, without quotable change in prices.

Fright shout \$200 bales. The market was easier, without quotable change in prices.

Frights of four and 12d for grain. To Harre, exton was at \$6 a \$6 to flow boxes bushed raisins were sale at \$1. Corpe.—Sales of about 150 bags Laguayra were made at \$1. Iron.—The market was

HAY.—The market was steady, with sales of Scotch light at \$3.50, 6 months.

Molassis.—About 100 bbls. New Orleans new crop were

IRON.—The market was steady, with sales of Scotch pig at \$23.50, 6 months.

MOLASES.—About 100 bbls. New Orleans new crop were sold at 49c.

NAVAL STORES were quiet, and quotations more or learnomins!.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was firmer for meas, with sales of 300 a 400 bbls., at \$16 a \$16 12½, and prime was at \$13 75 a \$14. Beef continued heavy, with small sales of country prime at \$9 a \$10, and mess co. at \$10 50 a \$12; re-packed Western, at \$14 a \$14 75. sales beef hams at 13c. a 14c. Cut mests were in fair demand at 7c. a 7½c. for shoulders, and at \$½c. a 9½c. for hams, in pickle. Butter was easier, with sales of Ohio at 18c. a 12c., and State at 23c. a 27c. Cheese was at 9c. a 10½c. Lard was unchanged, and prices steady, with sales of 200 a 300 bbls. at 11½c. Sugars were quiet for hhds.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 7½c., and about 600 boxes chiefly at 8c. a \$½c.

WHERENT.—The market was dull and lower; sales of 100 bbls. New Jersey were made at 35c., which at the close was offered for prison, while 36c. was demanted, with small sales at that figure.

SEED.—Clover was heavy; sales of 8,000 new were made at 12½c. a 13c., the latter figure for prime.

NEWSPAPERS.

A MERICAN ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.—NO. 6 OF A Frank Lestic's Illustrated Newspaper issued 12th January contains the following survaings.

The British explored to present a bandoned in the Arctic regions, and discovered by Casain Studdington. View of the Resolute estarting the port of New Lendon. Portrait of Captain Buddington. Portrait of Captain Belcher. Several fulnstrations of articles found on the Resolute. Jackson calebration at the Academy of Music New York January E.

January 9.
Portrait of Jackson, after Vanderlyn.
Battle of New Orleans.
Together with fifteen other splendid lilustrations and
the news of the week.

the news of the week.

TROM THE EVENING MIRROR.—A MODEL FAMILY
In ewapaper.—We refer to the "New York Ledger
which every week contains the very pink and cream of new
movelty, incident, romance and literature, boiled down
skimmed, strained, crystalized and served up in the most et
gant and tasteful manner. Its columns actually sparkle w la
good things. Mrs. Sigourney perfumes it with the riche
flowerings of her malured imagination; Famy Fern—the
quant, humorous, witty, wise, dear, noble, eternal, mar
Fanny Fern—now mages there are no organ of communication
with the public and its handsome pages are adorned with
situatirations of unusual attractiveness. Show such an expensive paper can be afforded "for four centa" a number is pacour finding out; but wishney than itsell shoots, for we buy
a copy every week. Am there we would remind the publishes
that we are entitled to an "enchange"—but never mind; in
paragraph is written from a sones of duty, as we believe thano family can habitually read the "New York Ledger"
qui being made morting and wiser. Detter and hopping.